

## DEADLY CYCLONE.

Over a Score of Lives Lost and  
Thousands of Dollars' Worth  
of Property Destroyed.

### FULL EXTENT OF STORM NOT KNOWN.

The Tornado Passed Through Eastern  
Iowa, Western Illinois and a  
Portion of Wisconsin.

Farm Houses and Barns in the Path of  
the Storm Were Torn to Pieces by  
the Force—Many Persons Were  
Seriously Wounded.

CLINTON, Ia., May 19.—Over a score of lives were lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by a tornado which swept Clinton and Jackson counties Wednesday afternoon. The storm jumped into western Illinois near Savannah, and it was at that point that the loss of human life was greatest. Telegraph and telephone facilities are paralyzed and the full extent of the storm is yet to be learned. The dead so far reported are:

At Preston, Ia.—Charles Flora, Mrs. Charles Flora, three children of the Floras.

At Quincy, Ia.—William O'Meara, child of John Clark.

At Riggs Station, Ia.—Martin Hines, daughter of Michael Solon.

At Stanwood, Ia.—Michael Maloney, Luke Maloney.

At Delmar Junction, Ia.—Otha Allison, Sauron Clemensen.

At Savannah, Ill.—Four persons names unknown.

The storm which worked such devastation in the rich farming country along the eastern border of Iowa and Western Illinois started shortly after 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, a mile south of Stanwood. From Stanwood the storm moved rapidly in a northeasterly direction, passing over the northeastern part of Clinton county, the northwestern part of Clinton county and then over the south eastern portion of Jackson county. This section of the state is thickly settled. No towns were in the path of the storm but farm houses and barns were torn to pieces by the force. The storm was seen approaching by many of the farmers and they sought refuge in the cellars. At least 25 were however, unable to find shelter and probably as many more were seriously injured by flying timbers. The path of the storm varied from 40 rods in some parts of Clinton county to 80 feet in Jackson county. Trees and outbuildings were torn to pieces. Roofs of farm houses were lifted like straws and carried half a mile along the path of the storm and then hurled against the walls of big stock barns, cutting them in two and killing hundreds of cattle which had taken shelter in the sheds from the storm's fury. Half a dozen school buildings are known to have been destroyed, but it is not thought that any of the pupils perished, most of them having just about reached home when the storm broke. Near Preston, Ia., more buildings were destroyed than in any other locality.

Wind whirled through the little village with frightful velocity, leaving scarcely a house standing. Five persons lost their lives here. Charles Flora, with his wife and three children, had their home torn to pieces and were crushed to death under the falling walls.

The cyclone crossed to Illinois between Savannah and Thompson. One family of four persons was wiped out near Savannah. Passing to the east much damage was done but it was confined almost entirely to outbuildings, etc. No lives are thought to have been lost anywhere in Illinois, except those mentioned near Savannah. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions but it is believed that the storm spent its force shortly after passing over Savannah.

Another tornado formed at Amboy, Ill., shortly before dark Wednesday evening. The storm cloud formed about six miles south of Amboy and took an easterly course. It traveled about twenty miles without changing its course and destroyed everything in its path. Orchards, farm houses and barns were destroyed, but no lives are known to have been lost. Owing to the peculiar atmospheric conditions prevailing all afternoon the inhabitants were on the lookout for just what happened. At the first alarm they took to the cellars and many of them were imprisoned for hours by the timbers of their wrecked homes. Live stock suffered considerably and loss to property generally will amount to thousands of dollars.

At Antigo, Wis., scores of houses were leveled, many were unroofed and scores of people were injured. The electric light plant and water works were wrecked. A heavy storm was general in Wisconsin and farm property suffered great loss.

Francis Scott Key's Remains Removed.  
FREDERICK, Md., May 19.—The remains of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," and his wife, Mary Taylor Key, were exhumed in Mt. Olivet cemetery Wednesday and reinterred in a crypt in the foundation of the monument to the poet's memory, which is being erected in a more suitable part of the cemetery. The Key monument, the money to pay for which was raised by popular subscription, will be unveiled on August 9.

Gen. Lee Leaves for Tampa.  
WASHINGTON, May 19.—Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of the volunteer army, who has been assigned to the command of the Seventh corps at Tampa, Fla., was at the war department Wednesday. He will leave for his post of duty Thursday or next day.

## GLADSTONE DEAD.

The Great Commoner, of England, Passes  
Peacefully Away at His Home in  
Hawarden Thursday Morning.

HAWARDEN, May 19.—About 4 o'clock Thursday morning quick movements about the corridors of the castle and glimpses of people passing hurriedly to and fro before the lighted windows gave evidence that the supreme moment in Mr. Gladstone's life could not be far off. Naturally it was impossible to obtain information, as all those in the castle were near the death chamber. At 5 o'clock the long watch ended and the final bulletin was brought out announcing that Mr. Gladstone had passed calmly from one sleep to another.



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

The following bulletin was posted: "In the natural course of things the funeral will be at Hawarden. Mr. Gladstone expressed a strong wish to have no flowers at his funeral, and the family will be grateful if this desire is strictly respected."

Dr. Dobie says Mr. Gladstone breathed quietly all night and passed away quite peacefully.

LONDON, May 19.—All the papers are out with special editions, in heavily leaded borders, announcing the death of Mr. Gladstone. The Daily Chronicle heads its editorial with a quotation from Wordsworth:

"This is the happy warrior:

"That every man in arms should wish to be."

The editorial says:

"A glorious light has been extinguished in the land. Mr. Gladstone is dead; and all his life lies in the past; a memory to us and our children, an inspiration and possession forever. The end has come as to a soldier at his best. It found him calm, expectant, faithful, unshaken. Death has come robed in the terrors of mortal pain; but what better can be said than that as he taught his fellows how to live, so he has taught them how to die."

"It is impossible at this hour to survey the mighty range of this splendid life. We would assign to him the title of 'The Great Nationalist of the Nineteenth Century.' To Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Belgium his name is hallowed; but beyond all, we claim him as the patriot, the greatest of the master builders of modern England. Timidity had no place in Mr. Gladstone's soul. He was a lion among men, endowed with a granite strength of will and purpose, rare indeed in our age of feeble convictions."

The late Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. P., P. C., was the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, bart., of Paques, County Kincardine, S. H., a merchant of Liverpool, and was born there December 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, taking a double first class in 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned at the general election in December, 1832, to the House of Commons, and entered parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height.

Mr. Gladstone served several years in the house of commons, championing many important reforms. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as first lord of the treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish church disestablishment act (1869), of the Education Act (1870), and of the elementary education act (1876), the abolition of purchase in the army by the exercise of the royal prerogative in consequence of an adverse vote by the house of lords on the army regulation bill (1871), the negotiation of the treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama claims (1871); the passing of the ballot act (1872) and the purchase act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the government in the session of 1874, was the university education (Ireland) bill, which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who voting on this occasion with the conservatives insured the rejection of the bill by 287 votes, against 281 (March 19). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation and Mr. Disraeli was sent for but as he declined to take office Mr. Gladstone undertook (March 16) to reconstitute the cabinet. In August 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably remodelled. Mr. Gladstone assuming the chancellorship of the exchequer in addition to his office as first lord of the treasury. On January 24, 1874, a fortnight before both houses were to have met for the dispatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of parliament and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the income tax. At the general election which ensued the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the liberal party. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned and Mr. Disraeli became prime minister. In the session of 1874 Mr. Gladstone, who had been re-elected for Greenwich, offered a persistent opposition to public worship regulation bill. On January 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville his determination to retire from the leadership of the liberal party. In 1879 he was elected as the liberal candidate to the commons from Middlesbrough. When the composition of the new house of commons was made known it consisted of 249 liberals, 93 conservatives and 60 members, and the earl of Beaconsfield tendered his resignation. The Marquis of Harrington, who had been leader of the opposition in the lower house, and Earl Granville, the opposition leader in the house of peers, were sent for by her majesty, but they commended the queen to entrust the task of forming a cabinet to Mr. Gladstone. He consented to accept the duty. Mr. Gladstone himself superintended his duties as first lord of the treasury, but he resigned the latter office in 1885 into the hands of Mr. Childers. The history of Mr. Gladstone's second ministry may be summed up in three words—Irish, Egypt, franchise—though, of course, a large number of other matters were long under consideration. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone was overthrown by a vote on the budget, and the conservatives under Lord Salisbury's leadership, came into power.

## WITHIN TEN DAYS.

While Cervera's Spanish Fleet is  
Playing the Hide-and-  
Seek Policy

### IN ORDER TO PRESERVE ITS INTEGRITY,

The Administration Will Change Its  
Tactics as Far as Inaction in  
Cuba is Concerned.

A Well-Equipped and Large Army Made  
Up of Regulars and Volunteers Will  
Be Dispatched to Cuba Within  
the Next Few Days.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—While the Spanish fleet is trying to play hide and seek in an effort to preserve its integrity, the policy of inaction so far as Cuba is concerned will be changed. It is now the plan to send an army to Cuba within the next ten days, regardless of the Spanish fleet or what may become of it.

Secretary Alger is urging the dispatch to Cuba with no more delay than is consistent with a well-equipped, adequately armed force, of an army which will be made up of regulars and volunteers. The troops will be no worse off in Cuba than they are in Florida. The large force of regulars at Tampa will be retained at that point until the start for Cuba, and it is probable that some of the volunteers will be transferred at once to points

### STAKING A NEW CLAIM.



on the coast, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile, where they can easily be transported to Cuba.

There is now an ample naval force in and about Cuba to take care of the Spanish fleet and at the same time protect the landing of troops. The only thing which can alter this plan, as stated on high authority, is the defeat of our naval force on the sea before the troops can be sent to Cuba. And that is a supposition that no man of sense entertains in Washington.

### MAY BE TRAPPED.

If Adm. Cervera's Spanish Fleet Has Gone  
to San Juan Nothing Would Please  
Sampson Better.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The navy department has no official advice of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Porto Rico, and the reports that Adm. Cervera and his fleet are now at that Spanish port are only rumors. Adm. Sampson is waiting at the windward passage, and should it be true that the Spaniards have gone to Porto Rico instead of Cuba, then the Americans will be able to soon capture or destroy the fleet. The guns at Porto Rico have been disabled and will be of little or no use to the vessels. Adm. Sampson will be able to destroy the fleet long before the reinforcements said to have been ordered to sail from Cadiz can arrive. If the Spaniards are at Porto Rico or even Martinique, it will be of advantage to the plans of the war department for the invasion of Cuba.

### Urgent Deficiency Bill Agreed On.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—An urgent deficiency bill carrying \$8,437,092, mostly for pensions, was agreed on by the house committee on appropriations Wednesday and immediately reported to the house. The bill carries \$8,070,873 for payment of pensions and other items of small amounts, including expenses of United States courts and clerical force and printing for the war and navy departments.

### The Oregon Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is reported Wednesday afternoon that the Oregon is within two or three days' sail of Adm. Sampson's fleet. It is understood that she sailed almost due north from Cape St. Roque and then turned westward from a point well out in the Atlantic. By this course it is almost certain that she has evaded the Spanish squadron and is consequently safe.

## CRISIS PAST.

Senor Sagasta Forms a New Ministry, With  
Himself at the Head—The Names Sub-  
mitted to the Queen Regent.

MADRID, May 19.—The new Spanish cabinet has been formed as follows: President of the Council of Ministers—Senor Praxedes Sagasta. Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Leon Y Castillo.

Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Corra.

Minister of Marine—Senor Aunon.

Minister of the Colonies—Senor Romero Giron.

Minister of Finance—Senor Lopez Puigcerver.

Minister of the Interior, Senor F. R. Capedepon.

Minister of justice, Senor C. Greizard.

Minister of public instruction, Senor Gamboa.

Senor Sagasta will present the names of the ministers to the queen regent during the day and the cabinet officers will be sworn in Wednesday evening.

Spanish Fleet Not at San Juan.

St. THOMAS, Spanish West Indies, May 19.—The Spanish squadron was not at San Juan, Porto Rico, when the steamer Riguez left there Tuesday noon, and there has been no information received here of its subsequent arrival.

Santiago de Cuba Bombarded.

MADRID, May 19.—A dispatch from Havana says that Santiago de Cuba has been bombarded, but no great damage has been done.

## ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

A naval reserve division consisting  
of 75 men has been organized at Seat-  
tle, Wash.

Steamers sailing for Europe Thurs-  
day took out 100,000 ounces of silver  
and 25,000 Mexican dollars.

Wednesday's statement of the con-  
dition of the treasury shows: Avail-  
able cash balance, \$206,110,511; gold re-  
serve, \$175,674,000.

The cruiser Columbia, which anchor-  
ed at the Delaware breakwater at noon  
Wednesday, weighed anchor at 4:22  
p. m., and passed to sea. Her destina-  
tion is unknown.

United States engineers began Wed-  
nesday the construction of sand bat-  
teries at Seguin Point, Princess bay.  
When completed they will be mounted  
with ten-inch rapid fire rifles.

Representative Bromwell, of Ohio,  
has introduced a joint resolution au-  
thorizing the return of captured con-  
federate flags on application of gov-  
ernors of states whose troops carried the flags.

After an idleness of 30 years the  
shops at the Allegheny arsenal, in  
Pittsburgh, were started up Wednes-  
day, and a large force was put to work  
manufacturing leather goods for the  
volunteer army.

Sixty emergency contact mines were  
delivered at Fort Wadsworth Wednes-  
day afternoon and are in readiness to  
be planted in the Narrows, from shore  
to shore, between Fort Wadsworth  
and Fort Hamilton.

Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, who has been or-  
dered by the war department to pro-  
ceed to the Philippine Islands as second  
in command to Maj. Gen. Wesley Mer-  
ritt, has arrived in San Francisco, ac-  
companied by his staff.

It is announced in Buenos Ayres that  
the Spaniards of Argentina have tele-  
graphed another million francs to  
Madrid as a war subscription and that  
the collection of money for the same  
purpose will be continued.

The Spanish fleet is expected in Ha-  
vana. For the last two nights Morro  
Castle light, which has not been burn-  
ing since the blockade commenced, has  
blazed a red signal to guide the Span-  
ish warships into the harbor.

The organization of a second troop  
of Nevada cavalry is well under way.  
Its formation was authorized by a dis-  
patch from Washington to Gov. Sadler.  
The 33 men remaining in Camp Sadler  
after the first troop was mustered in  
were the first to volunteer.

The Utah and Nevada troops of  
rough riders for Torrey's regiment of  
cavalry have been mustered in. The  
Nevada company elected the following  
officers: Captain, W. L. Cox; first  
lieutenant, R. C. Gracey; second lieuten-  
ant, Charles B. Helderson.

Gen. Wm. Wirt Lowe died in Omaha,  
Neb., Wednesday, of paralysis of the  
heart, aged 65. He graduated from  
West Point in 1855 and served on the  
frontier previous to the war and with  
distinction during that struggle. He  
retired from the army in 1875 and settled  
in Omaha.

The corps encampment at Falls  
Church, Va., near this city, was offi-  
cially designated Wednesday as Camp  
Alger in honor of the secretary of war.  
Maj. Gen. Graham, commander of the  
department of the gulf, who is to be in  
command of the troops at Camp Alger,  
has not arrived yet.

The first-class battle ship Delago,  
the armored cruiser Emperor,  
Carlos V., Alfonso XIII., Victoria and  
Giralda, the auxiliary cruisers Rapido,  
Alfonso XII., Buenos Ayres and An-  
tonio Lopez and three torpedo boats,  
now at Cadiz, are ready for sea. They  
are expected to sail for the Philippines  
before the end of this month with 11-  
000 troops.

### Horses and Mules Stampede.

TAMPA, Fla., May 19.—A stampede  
of mules and horses from a corral oc-  
curred Wednesday morning, the ani-  
mals rushing madly through the  
streets. They were pursued by horse-  
men with lariats, who created an ex-  
citing scene. It was two hours before  
the animals were rounded up.

### Spanish Government Going to Pieces.

New YORK, May 19.—The anxiety  
of republicans and Carlists in Spain is  
increasing daily, says a Madrid dis-  
patch, and their organs openly predict  
the downfall of the dynasty. Castelar  
is reported to have said that the gov-  
ernment is going to pieces.

### Increase of Cavalry.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., May 19.—  
Instead of 40 troops of cavalry, 52 will  
be ordered here, Illinois having the  
only full regiment, Ohio coming next  
with eight troops.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 19.

FLOUR—Spring fancy, \$3.35; 43; winter,  
\$3.30; 42; spring patent, \$3.30; 43; winter  
patent, \$3.30; 42; fancy, \$3.35; 43; family,  
\$3.00; 42; extra, \$2.95; 43; low grade, \$2.75;  
44; rye, Northwestern, \$3.00; 41; do city,  
\$3.00; 40.

WHEAT—Sales: No. 2, red, track, \$1.20; No. 2  
red, track, \$1.25.

CORN—Sales: yellow ear, track, No. 2  
mixed, track, \$0.30.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, \$0.30.

HOGS—Select shippers, \$4.40; 4.50; select  
butchers, \$4.35; 4.45; fair to good packers,  
\$4.30; 4.40; fair to good light, \$3.90; 4.20; com-  
mon and roughs, \$3.75; 4.25.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, \$4.25; 4.50;  
good to choice butchers, \$4.15; 4.40; fair to  
medium butchers, \$3.25; 4.00; common, \$2.75;  
3.10.

SHEEP—Extra, \$3.80; 4.00; good to choice,  
\$3.50; 3.75; common to fair, \$2.75; 3.25.

LAMBS—Extra, \$4.00; 4.25; good to choice,  
\$3.75; 4.00; common to fair, \$2.75; 3.25.

VITAL CALVES—Fair to good light, \$3.25; 3.75;  
extra, \$7.25; common and large, \$4.00; 6.00.

CHICAGO, May 18.

WHEAT—May, \$1.40; July, \$1.35; Septem-  
ber, \$1.30; December, \$1.25.

CORN—May, \$0.35; July, \$0.30; September,  
\$0.30.

OATS—May, \$0.30; July, \$0.25; September,  
\$0.25.

RAILWAY—Cash, No. 2, \$0.25; No. 3,  
\$0.20; No. 4, \$0.15; No. 5, \$0.10.

RYE—Cash, \$0.35; May, \$0.30; July, \$0.25;  
\$0.20.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 18.

CATTLE—Extra, \$4.10; 4.35; prime, \$3.75;  
\$4.10; common, \$3.00; 4.25.

HOGS—Prime heavy, \$4.50; 4.55; best medi-  
um, \$4.40; 4.45; best Yorkers, \$4.40; 4.45; light  
Yorkers, \$4.30; 4.35; pigs as to weight and  
quality, \$3.00; 3.25; roughs, \$2.50; 2.75.

SHEEP—Choice clipped, \$4.10; 4.25; common,  
\$3.10; 3.25; choice clipped lambs, \$4.00; 4.25;  
common to good, \$3.25; 4.25; spring lambs, \$3.00;  
\$3.00.

VITAL CALVES—\$4.00; 4.25.

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true and original remedy. As the  
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only, a knowledge of that fact will  
assist one in avoiding the worthless  
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cal profession, and the satisfaction  
which the genuine Syrup of Figs has  
given to millions of families, makes  
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of the excellence of its remedy. It is  
far in advance of all other laxatives,  
as it acts on the kidneys, liver and  
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